

SQL



Vs

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MongoDB



mongoDB

SWIPE <<<



SQL (Structured Query Language) is a traditional Relational database management system (RDBMS) .

MongoDB is a document-oriented NoSQL database.





In SQL, data is stored in **tables** with **rows** and **columns**.

In MongoDB, data is stored in **collections** of **JSON**-like documents.

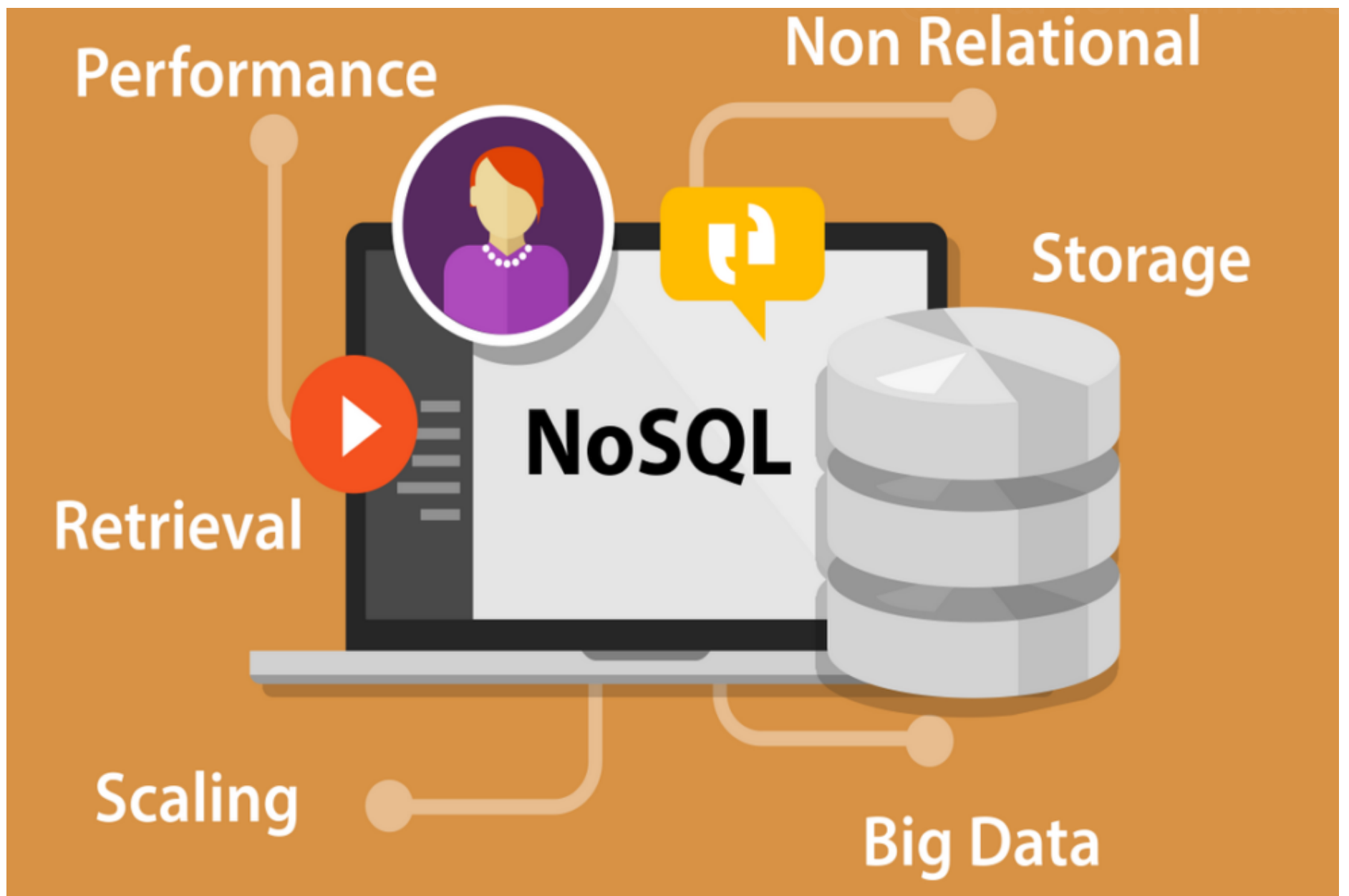
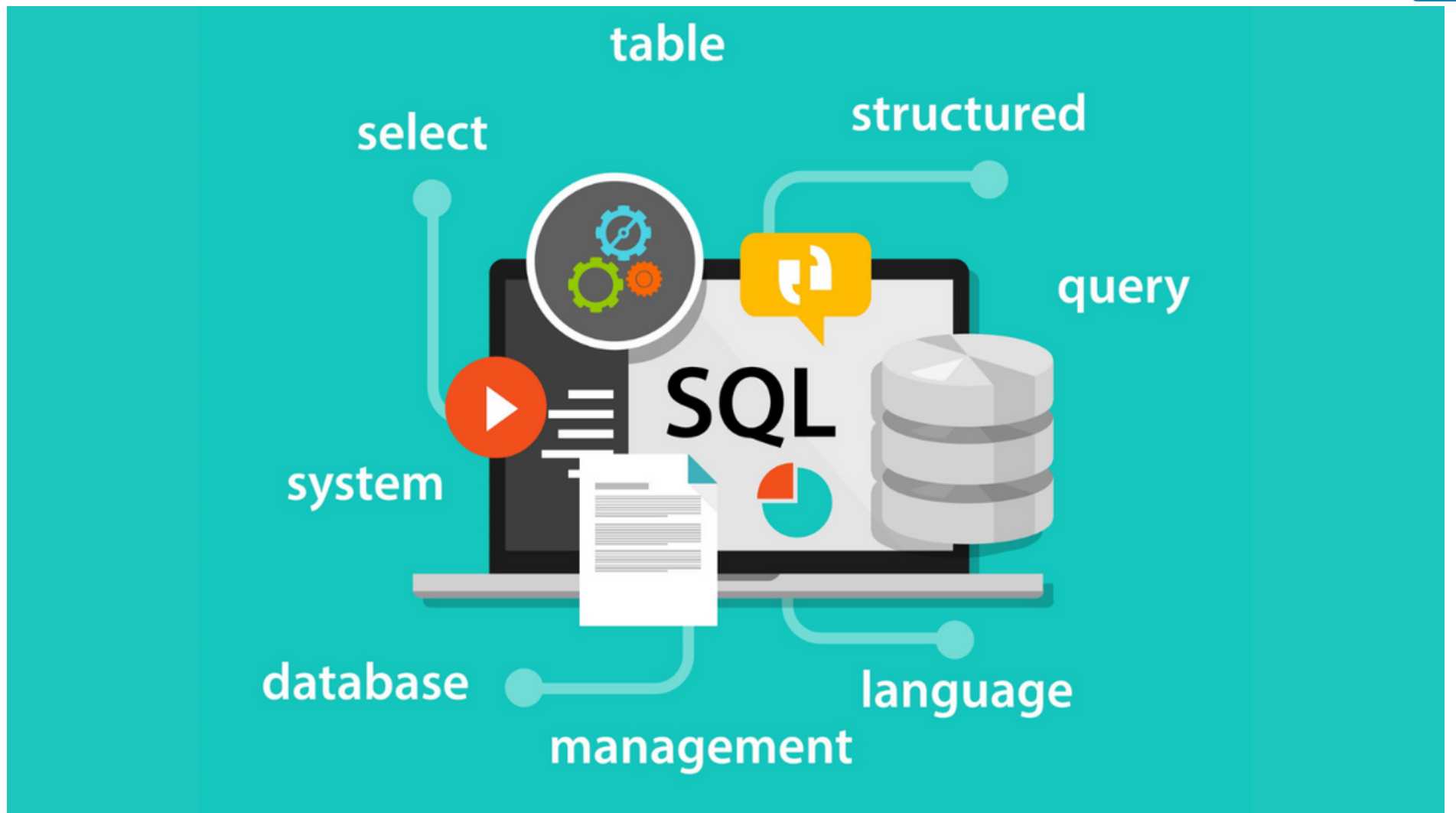




SQL uses a **fixed schema**, where the structure of the tables must be defined before data can be inserted.

MongoDB uses a **dynamic schema**, where documents can have different fields.







SQL is optimized for **complex joins
and **transactions**.**

**MongoDB is optimized for
scalability and **high performance**.**





SQL supports a **rich** set of **data**
types.

MongoDB has a **limited** set of **data**
types.





SQL uses a **declarative** query language.

MongoDB uses a more **expressive** query language based on JSON.





SQL databases follow **ACID properties** (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation and Durability).

NoSQL database follows the **Brewers CAP theorem** (Consistency, Availability and Partition tolerance).





SQL is used in more **traditional business** applications.

MongoDB is often used in **big data** and **real-time web applications**.





A great choice if you have **structured data** and need a traditional relational database.

An ideal choice if you have **unstructured** and/or structured **data** with the potential for **rapid growth**.



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